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INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S
TRIBUNE
CENTRE, Inc.
NEWSLETTER

#9
APRIL 1979

WOMEN AND
APPROPRIATE
TECHNOLOGY

part 2 inc. p.

AT. Background...	3
AT. Projects	12
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UN. UPDATE	27





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NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

This issue of the International Women's Tribune Centre newsletter is the second edition to focus on Women and Appropriate Technology. The primary concern this time was to provide more background information on the subject, and to take a closer look at women's roles in rural communities. These roles are many and varied, and in many cases lend themselves to the utilization of appropriate technology techniques and processes. Because of the common assumption* that women are only concerned with home and family-related tasks, emphasis has been placed on a wide variety of community and working place activities. (*mistaken)

In addition, information is given on selected women and appropriate technology projects around the world, illustrating some of the ways in which women's concerns in AT can be put to practical use.

Updates are included on Women and Appropriate Technology resource materials and on United Nations news of interest to women. The list of resources should supplement the extensive listing that appeared in Newsletter #7, Women and Appropriate Technology, Part 1. Special reference should be made to the information given concerning the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women, 1980, Copenhagen.

Mention has been made of Newsletter #7. Because of the demand for additional copies of that issue, we have made some revisions to the resource listing and had a limited reprint produced. Newsletter #7, Revised, is now available by request. Both parts of Women and Appropriate Technology (Newsletters #7 and #9) will be contained in a multimedia kit that the Tribune Centre is producing on this subject, which will also include a slide/tape set and other materials for use by women's groups. The completed kit should be available around the end of August. Anyone who is interested in obtaining a copy should contact the Tribune Centre nearer that time.

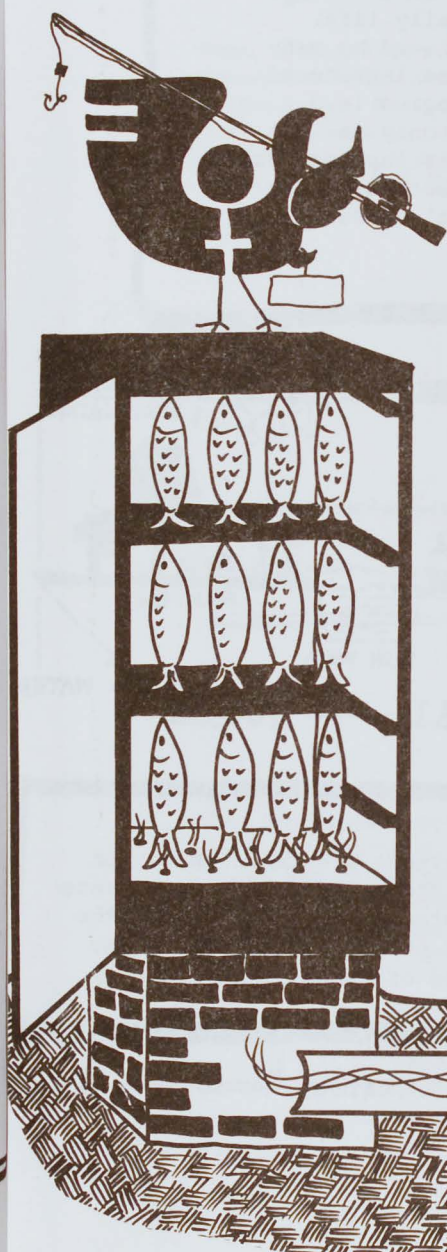
Many requests have been received for bulk orders of various newsletters. It would appear that people have been finding specific issues useful for training groups and workshops in the region. We are happy to fill your requests - but please allow plenty of time for the package to get to you. Ordering information is as follows:

<u>Number of copies</u>	<u>Cost (inc. postage-surface mail)</u>
25	\$ 7.25
50	\$15.00
100	\$30.00

June

IWTC INFORMATION ON BACK PAGE.

SOME BACKGROUND on APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY



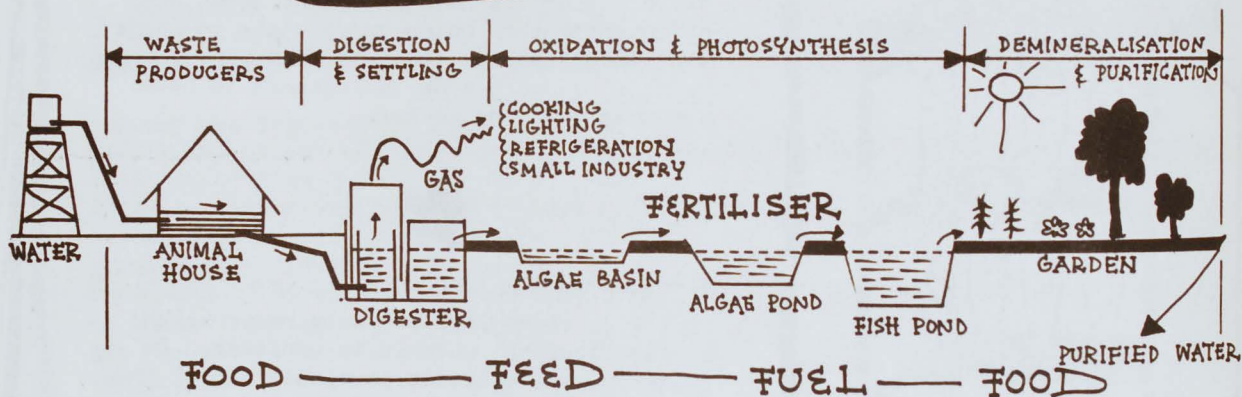
Appropriate technology is gaining acceptance as a philosophy for introducing technology to rural communities. Its focus is within the community and culture, and its intention is to build on existing skills and resources in the development of technological improvements that can be run and maintained within the community. It implies that there are technologies that are in-appropriate for some situations, and that different cultural and geographical groups have different needs and different technologies appropriate to their own circumstances. (Adapted from Appropriate Technology Sourcebook, Volunteers in Asia, November 1976, pp.10-11).



"Surely a technology can only be spoken of as 'appropriate' when it is considered in relation to a specific physical, social and cultural environment; and what is considered appropriate to one environment may be inappropriate to another." ("Editorial: Appropriate to What?" Reading Rural Development Communications Bulletin (RRDC) #6. March, 1979. p.2.)

* APPROPRIATE FOR WHOM?

Appropriate technology provides simple solutions to improvements on work tasks performed in the traditional manner. It encourages community self-determination and self-reliance. When community members are involved in the choice and development of new technologies, it is much more likely that these will be integrated into daily life. However, appropriate technology is viewed by many as a "second-rate" technology. Men are introduced to the more highly developed technologies (e.g. tractors, etc.), while women receive only improved hoe handles and suchlike. It is 'appropriate' to introduce technology evenly in a society, avoiding the creation of an artificial class for women as 'beasts of burden'.

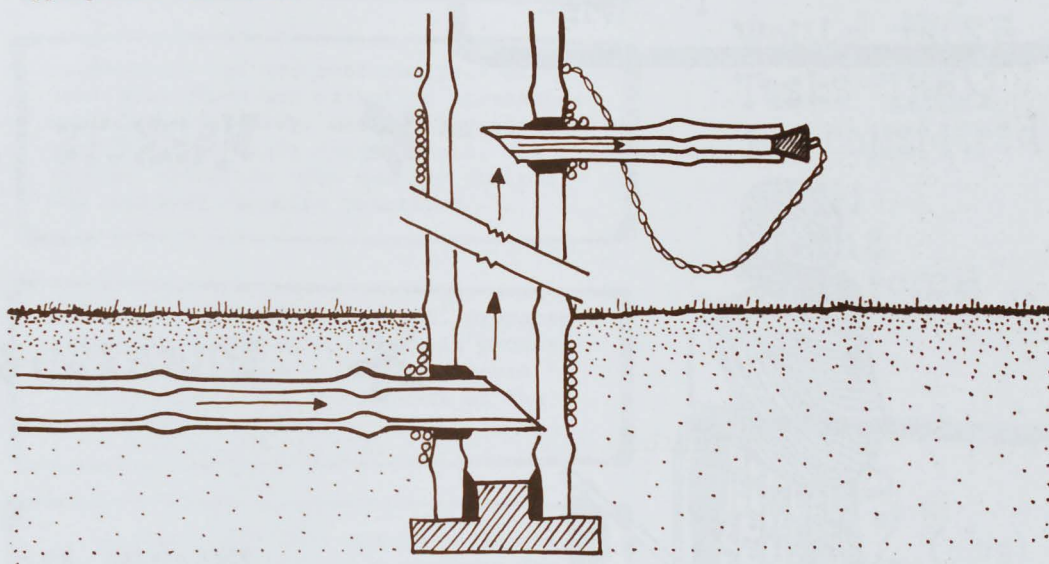


"The short term benefits of improved hoes and scythes are undeniable, but will not improve women's relative status if men are being taught to operate combine-harvesters. Women do not wish to be equated automatically with the more primitive forms of technology. Whether high or low technology, women should be included." (NGO Task Force on the Roles of Women, Background Discussion Paper. 1979. p.6.)

* **BIOGAS DIGESTOR SYSTEM:** From Liklik Bok, Wantok Publications, Boroko, Papua New Guinea, 1977, p.156.
(Production of methane gas from animal waste, also fish feed and fertilizer).



Women's roles and women's work are invisible contributions to rural society. Women are fully involved in the economic and social tasks of traditional communities. When any technology is introduced, appropriate or not, this participation is usually overlooked, and the women rarely consulted or included in final decisions. The question that must be asked therefore, is "Appropriate for Whom?"*



"Intermediate (appropriate) technology holds out the promise of a release from unproductive, back-breaking labour,... There can be little doubt that those who stand to gain most from such changes are the rural women, who are the drawers of water, the hewers of wood, the farmers, and the overall providers..." (Marilyn Carr, "Appropriate Technology: It's importance for African women", WIN News, Vol.4, Winter 1978, p.31.)

* Illustration: A public water fountain made from bamboo.
From: RURAL HOME TECHNIQUES, FAO, Vol. 6: 12. "Water".

*Term first used by Marilyn Carr.

Statistics: *

1. 26.4% OF THE FEMALE POPULATION ARE IN THE "WORKFORCE".
2. 70% OF THE FEMALE POPULATION LIVE AND WORK IN RURAL AREAS

* "DEVELOPING" WORLD FIGURES ONLY. (I.L.O.)
-1975-



THE RURAL WOMAN...

* .. PLOUGHS
SOWS
WEEDS
HARVESTS

* MARKETS

* PROCESSES

* FETCHES AND
CARRIES WATER
AND FUEL

* CARES FOR
THE FAMILY

(AND THAT'S NOT ALL)

— QUESTION —

WHAT IF THOSE ACTIVITIES
WERE REWRITTEN TO READ
Like This ?



...as AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, plans and executes a programme of vegetable and grain crop production. She is also responsible for seed procurement, land preparation, multiplication of crops, irrigation and fertilization practices and pest control.

...develops refined cost-analysis of available goods and marketing strategies including: Planning, design, lay-out & operation of retail food markets. She is also concerned with quality control and improved shipping practices.

...as POST-HARVEST SPECIALIST, prepares analysis of vegetable and grain processing and the implementing of suitable techniques for the development of the processing programme.

...monitors household energy consumption, implements cost-effective strategy for the use and maintenance of the energy supply, with the goal of maintaining independence from costlier, imported forms of energy.

...develops and implements work/time system for the optimum use of members' time. She supervises health, nutrition and training needs for the group, and manages assignments, scheduling and labour relations.

* (THE WORKFORCE)



WOULD THOSE
Tasks THEN
be considered
"IN
THE
WORKFORCE"..
?

.. AND
90% (plus)
OF THE FEMALE
POPULATION IN
THE "DEVELOPING"
WORLD AN
INTEGRAL PART
OF IT* ?

MORE THOUGHTS:

Rural women's work centres on all aspects of food and agricultural production. This is the foundation for the economy of most "developing" countries. Rural women work in the field, in the market-place, and in processing activities. They provide their communities and nations with food, working long hours at physically exhausting occupations. It is this role as agricultural producer that gives them whatever status and independence they possess. If, as technologies are introduced to rural communities, women are not involved or trained in their use, women's position and role in the community, and major source of income, will be increasingly diminished.

"... For me the hoe and the water pot which served my grandmother still remain my source of livelihood. When I work on the land and fetch water from the river, I know that I can eat. But this development which you talk about has yet to be seen in this village." (Peasant woman in rural Kenya, as told to: Achola Pala, "Definitions of Women and Development: An African Perspective." Signs, University of Chicago Press, Autumn 1977, Vol.3, Number 1, p.13.)

Rural women do not work in isolation. Rural life is communal and women work together, whether it be in the fields or in the marketplace. Their role as workers and producers is inseparable from their social involvement in community life. Therefore, when technology is introduced, women often are affected on both these levels, a fact that usually goes unnoticed by development planners.

"...a style of development which is both sensitive to the culture of the target peoples, and tackles the human and social aspects of the change it is instigating is clearly an advance..." (RRDC Bulletin # 6. March, 1979. p.23.)





Women are often not aware of possibilities that exist for the use of locally available resources to create tools for their work, or for other sources of earned income... *

"--What do you think women here need most in order to have a better situation, a better life?..."

"--We need teachers."

"--And agriculture."

"--And someone to help us sell the things we make."

"--You see, we want to build this adult centre so that we can learn weaving and crafts, to sell...

What we need is teachers." **

...Or, they may be aware of these resources, but either have no idea how to acquire the necessary equipment, or may not have access to loans which would enable them to buy it. *

"--We have started a group and are trying to put up a building for adult education and handicrafts.. We are all women and we are trying to get money, but we haven't got enough yet to keep our work going. We are having money problems." **

One of the problems with past discussions on rural women's lives has been that they fail to make real the fact that not only are the women's lives harsh, arduous and back-breaking, but they are the life and breath of rural societies. In cultures based on subsistence and primary needs, women provide the fundamentals: food, water, fuel. Not only is the work usually de-valued by the men of the village and the rural development planners, but it is taken for granted and therefore invisible.

"Women and children have the major (approx.90%) responsibility for fetching and carrying water to provide for irrigation and domestic use in Kenyan villages. The majority must travel one-three kilometers, several times a day. Improving village water systems is a very low priority...perhaps because few men have to carry water the long distances required day after day. (Elizabeth O'Kelly, Rural Women, 1978. p.41.)

* Marilyn Carr, Win News, Vol.4, Winter 1978, p.32

** Perdita Huston, Message from the Village, Epoch B Foundation, New York, 1978, p.15, p.11.

The term, "food and agriculture-related", almost always conjures up visions of home and family to development workers intent on assisting rural women. In fact, although home technologies are undoubtedly important, they in themselves do not take account of the more time-consuming and back-breaking labours in which women are involved. The following list includes some of the "technologies" that might address many of the needs experienced by rural women in their role as agricultural and fuel producers and providers.

* AGRICULTURAL:

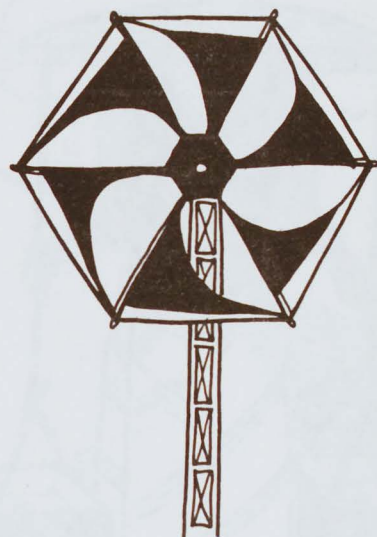
Improved hoe
Hand-operated seed planter
Hand-operated weeder
Small power reaper
Creep feeder for baby chicks
Pedal-operated rice thresher
Hand winnower
Wheelbarrow

* WATER:

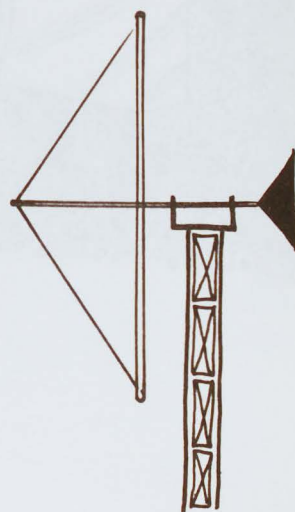
Storage tank
Home-made hydraulic ram pump
Chain and washer pump
Hand pump
Windmill pump
Water wheel
Animal-drawn chain pump

Many of these labour-saving devices are already in full use in some "developing" countries. They are listed so that other countries in similar situations can become aware of them. For further information on any specific item, please contact the International Women's Tribune Centre.

TECHNOLOGY FORUM

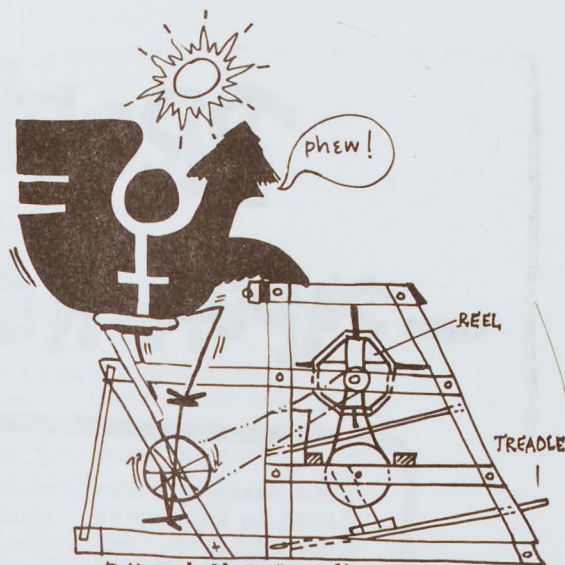


Sail windmill*



PROCE
Pedal-p
Hand o
Maize
Rice h
Solar d
Solar m
Solar s
Methan
Improve
Smokele
Drum cu
Hand-op
Groundw
Coconut
Sugar c
Grinding
Charcoal
Water fi
Iceless
Raised

TECHNOLOGIES FOR WOMEN



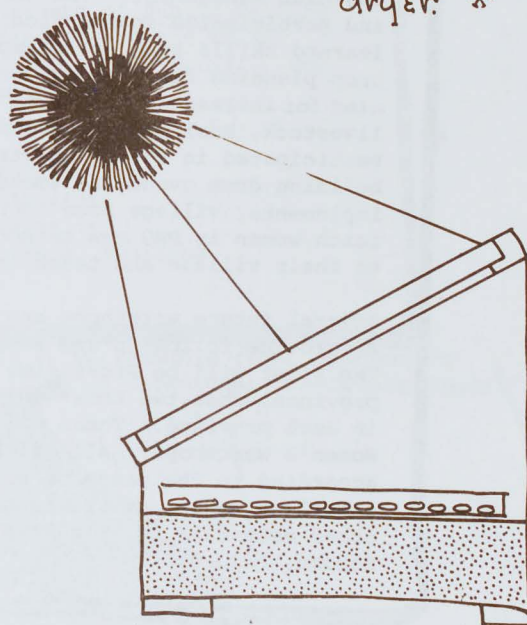
peanut thresher *
(pedal-operated or treadle)



PROCESSING:

- Pedal-powered Yuca grinder
- Hand or pedal-operated grinding mill
- Maize sheller, hand-held
- Rice huller and polisher
- Solar dryer for fruit & vegetables
- Solar reflector cooker
- Solar steam cooker
- Methane gas stove
- Improved mud stove
- Smokeless stove
- Drum curing oven
- Hand-operated oil press
- Groundnut sheller
- Coconut scraper
- Sugar crusher
- Grinding wheel
- Charcoal cooler
- Water filter
- Iceless cooler
- Raised storage bin

Solar cabinet
dryer *



* APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY SOURCEBOOK
Volunteers in Asia, 1977 pp. 121, 141, 191.

PROJECTS

- PAPUA NEW GUINEA -



The National Women's Workshop on Appropriate Technology was held in Popondetta, Papua New Guinea (PNG) from April 24 to May 12, 1978. The workshop was a collaborative effort of the Office of Village Development, South Pacific Appropriate Technology Foundation (SPATF), and the National Council of Women. The Department of Primary Industry, Health and Business Development was also integrally involved. The basic aim was to expose women leaders to new ideas on ways of improving nutrition, subsistence agriculture, and cash crop farming through the use of simple technologies. In addition, the women were introduced to principles of business and management.

Two participants from each of PNG's 20 provinces, in addition to several international observers, attended the workshop, making a total of 52. The workshop was divided into three major parts: 1) The first week dealt with Agriculture, 2) The second week focused on Business Development and Management, 3) The third week dealt with Appropriate Technology and Club Management. The women attended lectures, observed, and participated in practical training outdoors. They learned skills such as: composting, pest and weed control, crop planning for increased nutritional benefit, space planning for increased yield from cash crops, care and use of livestock, business management, and funding resources. They participated in actual construction activities: blacksmithing, building drum ovens and smokeless stoves, making agricultural implements, village home technologies, etc. The hope was to teach women in PNG new methods and skills they could take back to their village and teach to other women.

Several future workshops are being planned in several stages to provide follow-up and support to the initial workshop. The first will be Provincial Women's Workshops held in each province, then two Local Government Area Women's Workshops in each province. These will be followed with Village Level Women's Workshops. All of these workshops will be planned according to the needs of women in each area. There is an excellent report available on the workshop, in addition to other materials in this area. Contact: SPATF, P.O. Box 6937, Boroko, PNG.

projects

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this study



- THAILAND -

CHIANG MAI PROVINCE

In this province of Thailand, women are responsible for the daily task of fetching and carrying water to their homes and villages. Generally, the closest sources of water are at a great distance from the village, and the trip back and forth must be repeated as many as two or three times each day. Often these water sources are unhealthy, and supply poor quality drinking water. One method for creating better quality water supplies within the village is through the collection and storage of roof run-off. This simple idea relieves women of the burden of their time-consuming, back-breaking task of carrying heavy water containers for long distances. In addition, it provides a clean water supply to the village, and one which is less susceptible to contamination.

This project is to develop more efficient ways to collect roof run-off. Through the project, 500 storage tanks, hand pumps, and guttering will be installed for the utilization of the roof run-off. As an additional component of the project, small dams will be constructed, and better methods of utilizing ground water for farming purposes introduced.

Chiang Mai University initiated the project, and funding is being provided by the Australian Development Assistance Bureau. For more information, there is a research study available, Pre-feasibility study of Department of Public Welfare land settlements in Northeast Thailand (Hoare and Falvey, October, 1977), which discusses the project in detail. For this study, or other information, contact:

P. Hoare
Crop and Water Consultant
Faculty of Agriculture
Chiang Mai University
Chiang Mai Province, Thailand

(Adapted from Appropriate Technology Sourcebook cover).



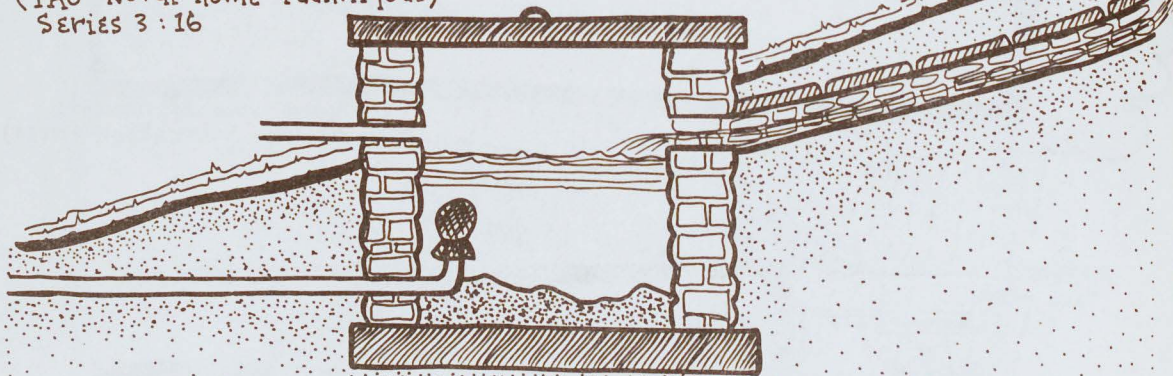
- COLOMBIA -

One of the primary efforts of the Rural Women's Programme Unit of the National Federation of Coffee-Growers of Colombia has been to improve the living conditions of rural Colombian women through the use of labour-saving appropriate technology implements for the home.

Among the various programmes the Unit has undertaken since it was first initiated in 1960, and a key factor in the success of its various activities, has been its Leadership Training Programme for Women. Participants in these two-week training seminars are from the small villages and towns in the region. In order to attend one of the seminars, the women must have demonstrated leadership ability within their own village, and have a firm desire to return to their community after completing the training.

The curriculum for these courses reflect the various home-related technologies of greatest use to the women within their own communities: 1) Cooperatives. 2) Community Organization. 3) Manual Skills. 4) Techniques for Fish Farming. 5) Health & Hygiene. 6) Economics. 7) Nutrition & Food Preparation. 8) Housing. 9) Home Improvements. 10) Recreation. When they return to their home villages, these women then become responsible for working with other women in putting their knowledge and skills to use in projects that have a direct impact on rural women's lives. For example, in the field of health and hygiene, women who have acquired basic information in this area, and who have had practice in putting together a first-aid kit, are providing information and assistance to the community. This primary health resource should, in time, lead to better health conditions among the rural population.

Reservoir for a spring.
(FAO Rural Home Techniques)
Series 3 : 16



projects

RURAL WOMEN'S PROGRAMME UNIT, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COFFEE GROWERS

The Unit has developed resource materials which the women can draw upon when they have returned to their communities. These materials present information in a highly visual format with step-by-step instructions on how to construct such items as:

Economic Stove: How to Construct One Yourself.

Major concern is an oven and cooking surface which is raised off the ground and keeps the smoke from collecting inside the house.

Water Wells: Why Construct One?

Discusses location, maintenance, construction, necessary materials, various construction techniques.

Mixes

Instruction is given in the physical improvement of the home using available, low-cost materials. Illustrations of the necessary steps for preparing the various mixes used in constructing walls for any type of one-story rural home.

Make Yourself a Practical and Hygienic Sink

Emphasis is placed on the use of available materials and simple techniques in the step-by-step construction of a sink. This not only eases the workload of women, but ensures a more hygienic kitchen area.

All materials are available free-of-charge, and IN SPANISH ONLY!
For more information please contact:

Victoria Rodriguez de Herrán
Jefe Unidad Programas Femeninos Rurales
Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia
Apartado Aereo 3938
Bogotá, Colombia.

- KENYA -

VILLAGE TECHNOLOGY UNIT, KAREN, NAIROBI.

The Village Technology Unit at Karen has three main areas of emphasis:

1. Home improvement and means of reducing the workload of women.
2. Food production, conservation, preparation and use.
3. Improvement of water supplies.

Although there is no information on hand that indicates a special effort being made to reach women through this programme, it can be readily seen that the people who will benefit most from these technologies are the women.

The Unit was established in June 1976 by UNICEF, in collaboration with the Youth Services Division of the Kenya Ministry for Housing and Social Services. It is located at the Ministry's Centre for Research and Training in Karen, Nairobi. The major purpose of the Unit is to provide a demonstration centre where people can see, handle and operate a range of technologies useful in village communities. The hope is that these technologies will become more accessible to the people who have the greatest need for them. As well as demonstrating technologies known to be of practical use, the Unit provides field testing for new, untried devices.

The Unit is equipped with simple, manual wood and metal working tools, and a "laboratory" section for the testing of Appropriate Technology devices. All constructions utilize materials and resources that are readily available in rural communities. A number of inter-related purposes are also fulfilled by the Unit, such as the providing of a practical introduction to the concepts and principles of village technologies to high-level administrators, leaders and members of village communities. The Unit collaborates with existing extension services, or directly with village organizations, to provide practical training in construction and use of village technologies. It also prepares "how to" instruction leaflets on a variety of devices.

KENYA (continued)

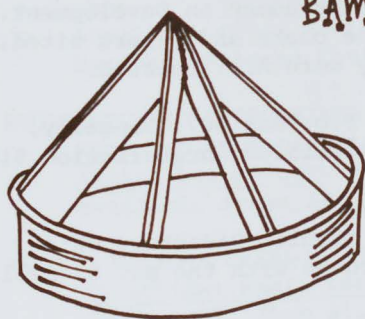
The Unit demonstrates simple construction techniques on a wide range of technologies, including: The moulding and making of mud bricks; making rammed earth cement bricks; insulation; home improvements (e.g. wood/ash and cow dung white paint, raised smokeless stoves, flyproof storage, etc.); pit latrines; home and community-scale food conservation; concrete or mud-brick silos; a variety of water technologies; food processing and preparation.

Basic guidelines and criteria for the application of new technologies in communities, with a strong emphasis on village (or individual) determination of needs, the utilization of existing resources and skills, and on working within cultural structures wherever possible, are available. Communications are recognized as strong components of any technology, especially communication within the community to create awareness of the effects it may have on the community and its individual members.

For further information, contact:

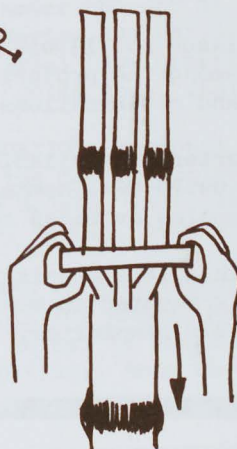
Jim McDowell
Chief, Food Technology & Nutrition Section
UNICEF Eastern Africa Regional Office
P.O. Box 44145
Nairobi, KENYA

Illustration: Appropriate Technology Sourcebook p.50



25 x 4 mm mild steel

BAMBOO SPLITTER



projects

BIBLIOGRAPHY

WOMEN AND APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY

- SPECIAL ISSUES -

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S TRIBUNE CENTRE NEWSLETTER. quarterly. Available from: IWTC, 305 East 46th Street, 6th floor, New York, New York 10017 USA. Free outside of USA.

Issue No. 7, 1978 was devoted to Appropriate Technology and essentially lists groups, periodicals and materials of use to women in this field.

NCAT BRIEF, No. 1, August 1978. Available from: National Center for Appropriate Technology, P.O.Box 3838, Butte, Montana 59704 USA. \$.75.

Titled " Something old, something new, something borrowed, something due: women and appropriate technology", this paper by Judy Smith discusses the necessity of women participating in A.T. decisions and development in general.

THE NFE EXCHANGE. quarterly. Available from: Non-Formal Education Information Center, Institute for International Studies, College of Education, 513 Erickson Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824 USA. Free.

Issue no. 13 was entirely devoted to Women in Development. Among the projects listed, and the books and papers cited, and organizations mentioned, many were A.T. related.

TRANET. quarterly. Available from: Tranet, P.O. Box 567, Rangeley, Maine 04970 USA. Membership: individual, \$15.00; organization, \$100.00. Free copies overseas as funds allow.

This is a special issue of their regular Directory which is devoted to Women and A.T. It comes with the No. 8, Fall 1978 newsletter.

WOMEN AND "TRADITIONAL" TECHNOLOGIES

DULANSEY, MARYANNE. "Can technology help women feed their families?" Paper presented at the AAAS Workshop on Women and Development, March 26-27, 1979, Washington, D.C. 9p. mimeo. Available from: Consultants in Development, 2130 P Street, N.W., Suite 803, Washington, D.C. 20037 USA.

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O'KELLY, ELIZABETH. Rural women: their integration in development programmes and how simple intermediate technologies can help them. London, author, 1978. 84p. Available from: the author, 3 Cumberland Gardens, London WC1X 9AF England, U.K. Free.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA. OFFICE OF VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT. and NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. Meri lanim niu samting. Boroko, PNG, 1978. 30p. This report of the first National Women's Workshop which included a long session on A.T. can be obtained from: PNG, Office of Village Development, P.O. Box 6937, Boroko, PNG. Free.

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WOMEN AND UNCSTD

— SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY —

AFRICAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR WOMEN OF THE U.N. ECA.
The role of women in the utilization of science and technology for development. Presented at the African Regional Meeting on UNCSTD, Cairo, July 1978. (M78-1850) 62p. Available from: ATCRW. P.O.Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Free.

DAUBER, ROSLYN AND CAIN, MELINDA, eds. Women and technological change in developing countries. Boulder, CO, Westview Press, 1979 forthcoming. Available from: Westview Press; 5500 Central Avenue, Boulder, CO 80301 USA, after December 1979.

NGO TASK FORCE ON ROLES OF WOMEN FOR UNCSTD. NGO Statement on women in science and technology for development. and Background discussion paper for 3rd preparatory conference, January-February 1979. New York, 1978 and 1979. 3p. and 10p. both mimeo. Available from: NGO Task Force on Roles of Women for UNCSTD, c/o 54 Riverside Drive, New York, New York 10024 USA.

OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS. Science, technology, and women: UNCSTD. Washington, D.C., 1978. 6p. mimeo. Available from: OEF, 2101 L Street, N.W., Suite 916, Washington, D.C. 20037 USA.

WOMEN AND TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

"Changing role of S.E. Asian women", Southeast Asia Chronicle and Pacific Research Bulletin, special joint issue on transnational corporations and the effect of their policies and technologies on the life of women. Available from: Southeast Asia Resource Center, P.O.Box 4000D, Berkeley, CA 94704 USA. \$1.50 a copy plus postage; bulk rates available.

HANCOCK-BENSEMAN, MARY. Women and transnational corporations: preliminary bibliography. Honolulu, Hawaii, East-West Center, 1979. 46p. and addenda. Available from: author, Culture Learning Institute, East West Center, 1717 East West Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822 USA.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY Groups

AFRICAN TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR WOMEN (ATCRW)
of the Economic Commission for Africa
P.O. Box 3001
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Since 1975, the Centre's Village Technology programme has aimed at assisting African governments with the identification and implementation of pilot projects and studies which emphasize the development of village technology for rural women in terms of labour-saving devices and improved equipment and techniques for use in income-generating activities and home improvement.

AT INTERNATIONAL
1709 N Street N.W.
Washington D.C. 20036 USA

This private, non-profit organization established by U.S. congressional mandate almost two years ago, seeks to promote the development and dissemination of technologies appropriate for developing countries. Assistance is provided directly to innovative projects or by helping to identify other sources of financial, technical, or managerial aid.

GAVIOTAS
Centro de Desarrollo Integrado Gaviotas
Apartado Aereo 18261
Bogotá, Colombia

This research and development center situated in the middle of Colombia's eastern plains works to utilize the region without disturbing its ecological balance. After six years of continued growth, the center cares for the agricultural, medical, educational, transportation, and supply needs of over 100,000 settlers in this region. They have designed and tested more than six new devices and give training courses in these and other A.T. technologies. Gaviotas also is interested in information dissemination and exchange of ideas.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY Groups (continued)

GATE

German Appropriate Technology Exchange
Dag-Hammarskjold-Weg 1, 6236
Eschborn 1, West Germany

Set up in 1978 by the federal government, GATE offers information on appropriate technologies to all public and private development institutions, especially those in developing countries which are adapting, developing, and introducing technologies. Free upon request are specific technical specifications for a particular problem. They will also submit proposals for research and development activities; help in transfer of technology situations; and promote cooperation between entrepreneurs in developing and industrialized countries.

G.R.E.T

Groupe de Recherche sur les Techniques Rurales
34, rue Dumont d'Urville
75116 Paris, France

A research and information group which strives to disseminate appropriate technology information through several means including: answering queries from groups and individuals in developing countries; publishing a series of pamphlets on methods of A.T.; and developing an information system which tries to integrate current scientific knowledge with traditional concepts and tools to produce materials reflective of the new A.T.

PERIODICALS WITH ARTICLES ON A.T.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH. Available from: The Editor, ATH Newsletter, World Health Organization, 1211 Geneve 27, Switzerland. Free.

Describes new developments, ideas, and problems which need solving in the field. Also has a bibliography section. Editions in French, English, and Spanish.

PERIODICALS (continued)



BASICS. quarterly. Available from: Rural Communications, 17 St. James Street, South Petherton, Somerset, England, U.K. Free.

Their subtitle says: "a source of shared information on rural development". This newsletter is truly packed with useful information, diagrams, discussions, book reviews, cut outs to use and other excellent material mostly sent in from field workers dealing with everyday problems all over the world.

CHILD-TO-child NEWSLETTER. Available from: Child-to-child Programme, Institute of Child Health, 30 Guilford Street, London WC1N 1EH England, U.K. Free.

This group, designed to teach and encourage schoolchildren to concern themselves with the health of their younger siblings, has also published a conference report and a book with many ideas for developing your own programmes on these lines.

IED INFORMATION BULLETIN. quarterly. Available from: International Educational Development, Inc., 4401 East-West Highway, Suite 207, Bethesda, Maryland 20014 USA. Free.

Contains articles on appropriate technology, listings of groups involved in A.T., bibliographies of materials in the field and other very useful information. They also publish a Spanish edition of this newsletter.

SALUBRITAS: HEALTH INFORMATION EXCHANGE. Available from: American Public Health Association, International Health Programs, 1015 Eighteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 USA. Free.

Emphasizes appropriate technology as it applies to health. Editions in English, French, and Spanish.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORIES

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT . Appropriate technology in the Commonwealth: a directory of institutions. London, 1977. 64p. Available from: Commonwealth Secretariat , Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HX, England, U.K. or ITDG, 9 King St., London, WC2E 8HN, England, U.K. £1 plus postage.

Information on 118 institutions in 26 countries of the Commonwealth. Also has index for particular equipment and processes.

NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE. Selected appropriate technologies. Washington, D.C., 1979. Available from: National Technical Information Service, Suite 620, 425 13th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

Over 1,000 entries in this directory identify methods of low-cost A.T. gleaned from a wide category of studies and reports in this area.

RURAL COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES. Village Technology Handbook. South Petherton, Somerset, U.K., 1977. Available from: Rural Communications, 17 St. James Street, South Petherton, Somerset, England. U.K. Free.

A thick portfolio of loose leaf sheets each of which lists names and addresses or bibliographic information on contact groups/persons by continent and country; international organizations by country; and books/periodicals with the ordering information and cost.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. Appropriate Technology for Health Directory. Geneva, WHO, December 1978. 74 p. Available from: The Editor, ATH Programme, World Health Organization, 1211 Geneve 27, Switzerland. Free.

This first revised edition contains the names and addresses of 382 organizations, institutions, and individuals from 75 countries involved in projects in this field.

APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY TOOLS

VOLUNTEERS IN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (VITA). Small farm implements catalog. Forthcoming. Available from: VITA, 3706 Rhode Island Avenue, Mt. Rainier, Maryland, 20822 USA. No price set yet.

This new catalog from VITA will be coming out this summer, hopefully. It will survey farm implements from the simplest to the middle range of complex ones.

INTERMEDIATE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT GROUP. Tools for Agriculture: a guide to hand-operated and animal-drawn equipment. London, ITDG, 1976. 82 p. Available from: Intermediate Technology Development Group, International Development Centre, Publications, 9 King Street, Covent Garden, London, WC2E 8HN England, U.K. \$1.50.

This is a second edition of ITDG's Tools for Progress. It lists some 27 suppliers of simple and inexpensive agricultural equipment. Illustrated.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO). The role of UNIDO in promoting the agricultural machinery and implements industry. Vienna, Austria, UNIDO. Available from: United Nations Industrial Development Organization, Industrial Technology Division, P.O. Box 707, A-1011, Vienna, Austria. Free.

A summary of the kinds of assistance in this field which can be obtained from UNIDO and the procedures for obtaining them.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. Appropriate technology and its application in the activities of the Asian Development Bank. Manila, Phillipines, ADB, 1977. 43 p. (Occasional Papers, No. 7). Available from: Asian Development Bank, Information Office, P.O. Box 789, Manila, Phillipines.

Discusses the meanings of appropriate technology and illustrates it within the Bank's activities. The last chapter discusses future policies and prospects for AT at the Bank.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER (Continued)

CONTRERAS, CARLOS et al. Technological transformation of developing countries: some issues for discussion and preliminary ideas for action at the national and international levels in the 1980's. Lund, Sweden, Research Policy Program, University of Lund, 1978. 31 p. Available from: Research Policy Program, University of Lund, Solvegatan 8, S-223 62, Lund, Sweden. \$4.00.

A paper based on an Informal Consultation organized by UNCTAD, Geneva, January 1978. The paper attempts to identify some underlying issues for debate and to formulate in a very preliminary way, some ideas for further action at the national and international levels in relation to the three upcoming conferences: UNCTAD V (May 1979), UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (August - September, 1979) and the Third UN Development Decade.

UNIVERSITY OF LUND. RESEARCH POLICY PROGRAM. Science, technology and basic human needs: A plan to open up the debate on issues underlying the 1979 UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development. Report of the Lund Conference on International Conflict and Cooperation in Science and Technology for Development, Lund, Sweden, 1977. 10 p. Available from: Research Policy Program, University of Lund, Solvegatan 8, S-223 62, Lund, Sweden.

A thoughtful and forceful statement calling for increased involvement around the world and greater dialogue to increase participation in the debate in 1979.

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR. Technology transfers: trade union views. Brussels, Belgium, WCL, 1976. 36 p. Available from: World Confederation of Labour, 50 rue Joseph II, B-1040, Brussels, Belgium.

Concerned mostly with the transfer of industrial technology to developing countries and with science and technology problems.

UNITED NATIONS UPDATE

THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF THE UN DECADE FOR WOMEN:

1 The World Conference of the UN Decade for Women meets in Copenhagen, Denmark from July 14-30, 1980. Dr Lucille Mair, former Jamaican Ambassador to Cuba, and Chairperson of the 1977 UN General Assembly Third Committee, has been appointed Secretary-General for the Conference. Dr. Mair and a small staff will work out of the UN Secretariat in New York.

NGO INPUT:

A Non-Governmental Meeting will be held prior to, or at the same time as, the UN World Conference in Copenhagen, with the cooperation of the Danish Government and Danish women's organizations. The Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) has appointed a committee of international organizational representatives that will explore dates, location and format of such a forum. More information on this non-governmental forum will be included in the next issue of the IWTC Newsletter.

THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE:

2 The Preparatory Committee for the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women will hold its second meeting, with 23 members, from August 27-September 7, 1979, at UN Headquarters in New York. Work will include a preliminary draft programme of action for the second half of the Decade for Women.

NGO INPUT:

The NGO Committee on the UN Decade for Women, based in New York at UN Headquarters, is hosting a second programme entitled "Preparing for the Eighties". The seminar will take place from August 27-September 8, 1979, and will run concurrently with the Preparatory Committee for the 1980 World Conference. Included on the programme of the seminar will be a reception for the members of the Preparatory Committee, workshops, discussions and briefings with UN and international specialists concerned with the issues before the Copenhagen conference. For further information on "Preparing for the Eighties", Seminar Two, and/or a report of Seminar One, 1978, contact: NGO Committee on the Decade for Women, 777 UN Plaza, 8th floor, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES:

③

UN Regional Conferences to prepare for the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women are being sponsored by the Economic Commissions. These conferences will make a more detailed assessment of women's progress within the region. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are encouraged to send representatives to these conferences, and current information can be obtained from the women's coordinators at each of the Economic Commissions (see addresses below). Scheduled regional conferences are:

economic commissions:

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).
-Lusaka, Zambia, August 1979.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)
-Paris, France, July 9-12, 1979.

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)
-Damascus, Syria, Autumn date (to be confirmed), 1979

Economic Commission for Latin America & the Caribbean (ECLA)
-Panama City, Panama, September (to be confirmed), 1979.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
-New Delhi, India, October 1979

The Non-Aligned States are holding a preparatory conference from May 5-13, 1979, in Baghdad, Iraq.

For further information on regional commission meetings, contact:

ECA, P.O. Box 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

ECE, Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland.

ECLA, Edificio Naciones Unidas, Avenida Dag Hammarskjold, Casilla 179-D, Santiago, Chile.

ECWA, P.O. Box 4656, Beirut, Lebanon.

ESCAP, United Nations Building, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok, Thailand.

COMMISSION ON STATUS OF WOMEN:

4

The UN Commission on the Status of Women is scheduled to meet early in 1980 to make plans for its contributions to the Conference, some of which will be in collaboration with the Preparatory Committee. The Commission's work will include work on review and evaluation of progress since 1975, and on a draft text for a "declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for strengthening of international peace and security against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign oppression and occupation, and all forms of foreign domination." (GA Resolution 32/142). Officials of NGOs have been asked to describe their work in these areas.

Reference: UN SECRETARIAT. Effects of the Provisional Agenda for the World Conference of the UN Decade for Women, 1980, on the Programme of Work of the Council and the Commission on the Status of Women. New York, UN, 1979, 20p. (E/1979/6/Rev.1) Available from CESI/DPL, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA. Order # 79-10294.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING INSTITUTE:

5

The International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women was initiated at the 1975 International Women's Year Conference in Mexico City. Its objectives are to encourage and assist the efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in advancing the participation of women in economic, social and political areas. The Institute will become a clearing-house for the collection and distribution of information on research and training programmes concerning women around the world.

Originally, this institute was scheduled to be set up in Tehran, Iran. It is now expected that the invitation of the government of the Dominican Republic will be accepted at the spring meeting of the Economic and Social Council, and the formal recommendation made to the UN General Assembly at its 1979 session. The selection process for the first board of directors is now underway.

Reference: UN CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS, "Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women and International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women", Decade Note, October 1978. 8p. Available from: CSDHA/ESA, 1 UN Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA.

VOLUNTARY FUND:

6

The Voluntary Fund for the UN Decade for Women has given funds for women's projects in rural development, small-scale industries, technical cooperation between developing countries, national development planning, appropriate technology, training and exchange of information. The Regional Economic Commissions are continuing efforts to strengthen national and sub-regional strategies concerning women, partly by sponsoring workshops on project and proposal development. There have been eleven of these workshops in the African region, and more are planned for the future. For further information on the Voluntary Fund, please contact: Ms. Margaret Snyder, CSDHA/ESA, 1 UN Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017.

UNCSTD: NGO INPUT:

7

The UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), will be held from August 19-29, 1979, in Vienna, Austria. A parallel forum has been organized by NGOs, including a special session on the roles of women in scientific and technological developments. Efforts by these NGOs to have an agenda item dealing with women's roles included in the UNCSTD meeting itself have been unsuccessful to date. For information on the NGO Forum at UNCSTD, contact: Dr. Karim Ahmed, Chairman, NGO Committee on Science and Technology for Development, 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017, USA.

Reference: NGO TASK FORCE ON ROLES OF WOMEN FOR UNCSTD. Update on UNCSTD. April 11, 1979. 2p. Available from: NGO Task Force on Roles of Women, 54 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10024, USA.

WCARRD: NGO INPUT:

8

The World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD), will take place from July 12-20, 1979, in Rome, Italy. Statements have been issued from the regional preparatory meetings, emphasizing the importance of increasing the effective participation of women in rural development efforts. Additionally, a group of international non-governmental organizations has issued a statement that will be presented at WCARRD, supporting the recognition of women's role in achieving the goals of the conference. There will be NGO representatives participating in WCARRD. For more information, contact: FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome, Italy.

Reference: NGO COMMITTEE ON THE UN DECADE FOR WOMEN. NGO resolution to be presented to WCARRD. mimeo. 1p. Available from NGO Committee on the UN Decade for Women, 777 UN Plaza, 8th floor, New York, N.Y. 10017, USA.

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET

This sheet is important. The information sent to us by those who fill it out will enable us to continue collecting basic knowledge about the variety and number of "women in development" projects* that are planned or underway around the world. We also request your permission to share project information with others, either through the IWTC Newsletter (in English), La Tribuna (in Spanish), or other planned IWTC publications.

This information can be shared. YES ☐ NO ☐

(PLEASE
CHECK
ONE)

1. Name and address of project:

2. Principal officer and title:

3. Date and place where project was started:

4. Number of staff:

5. Number of participants:

6. Budget total:

7. Funding sources:

8. Short description of the project, emphasizing major areas of concern:

*Projects of a socio-economic nature that involve women in leadership positions and attempt to raise the status of women in the community.

PROJECT INFORMATION SHEET...

9. What organization(s) (if any) is the project affiliated with?

10. Name and address of person supplying information:

11. Please describe any special technique that has been used, or any one thing that influenced the success or failure of the project:

IWTC ADDRESS:

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TELEPHONE: (Please note change)

(212) 421-5633

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